



Inauguration of
Fidel V. Ramos
as President
of the
Republic of the Philippines
and

Joseph E. Estrada
as Vice President
of the
Republic of the Philippines

30 June 1992
Freedom Grandstand
Rizal Park
City of Manila

**Inauguration
of**

His Excellency

Fidel V. Ramos
as President of the Republic of the Philippines

and

The Honorable

Joseph E. Estrada
as Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines

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His Excellency
Fidel V. Ramos
President
Republic of the Philippines

The President

Fidel Valdez Ramos

8th President of the Republic

The unassuming soldier who fashioned the military part of the EDSA Revolution. The Chief of Staff, later Secretary of National Defense, who rescued a newly reborn Philippine democracy from six rightist coup attempts. The popular and credible cabinet member steadfast in defending the security of the nation in the face of threats from military rebels, communist insurgents and other hostile groups.

Fidel Valdez Ramos is all that, and more: Korean War hero. Father of the Special Forces. Vietnam war veteran. A leader.

Yet all these constitute a poor one-dimensional portrait of the man who likes to be called simply Eddie Ramos. The real Fidel "Eddie" V. Ramos is a well-rounded man. To start with, the ambition of his youth was to be a builder — which he is, being a licensed civil engineer. His friends know of his passion for physical fitness, but few know he plays a mean game of chess, and was a secretary of the West Point Chess Team.

In the family circle, he is a doting grandfather.

To the Filipino people, he is probably known as the passionate advocate of a social philosophy called PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT.

That means the ordinary people should take on more of the responsibility of community development and thereby enjoy a larger share of the fruits.

The idea of PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT may be new, but in the mind of Eddie Ramos, the heartfelt dialectics of it is early vintage.

Eddie Ramos was born on March 18, 1928 in Lingayen, Pangasinan. He was three years old when the Colorem Revolt flared in Tayug in the same province. He was a toddler in Lingayen at the time and saw none of the terrible carnage of socially aggrieved peasants battling the disciplined Philippine

Constabulary. But his father, the young lawyer and crusading journalist Narciso Ramos covered the battle on the spot for the Manila Daily Bulletin. The experience seared the mind of Narciso Ramos, and while he had resisted the urging of friends to go into politics, now he was determined to seek office in the legislature and work for social reform in the countryside.

In the next provincial convention of the Nacionalista Party, he sought nomination for the sixth congressional district of Pangasinan. In the voting he came out ahead by two votes. That was not enough to give him the nomination, however, and in the ensuing caucus of party leaders, a veteran politician was named in his place. Feeling cheated, he ran anyway and was the surprise winner by a large margin.

In politics, Narciso Ramos had a secret weapon: the crowd-drawing eloquence of his wife, the former Angela Valdez, a daughter of the Valdez and Marcos clans of Ilocos Norte. Angela had a flair for language, a fondness for literature and the arts. So great was her love for poetry that she nicknamed her only son after the most popular versifier at that time, Eddie Albert Guest, whose poems celebrated the simple folk virtues of frugality, solidarity, and love of God. Always helped by his wife's literary eloquence, Narciso Ramos would run for the legislature three more times, and win comfortably each time against formidable opponents.

Eddie Ramos and his sisters Leticia and Gloria grew up in a people-oriented atmosphere. If they did not yet fully absorb the meaning of the poetry recitations and the political talk about them, they were already being called on to make sacrifices for family acquaintances among the simple folks of rural Pangasinan. These were people from the other towns who would come to Lingayen, the capital, for some urgent purpose and, not having finished their business at the end of the day, had to spend the night at the rented nipa hut of the Ramoses.

To these many overnight guests, Eddie and Letty often had to yield their beds, and even their sleeping mats. There were occasions when they slept on the pages of the Pangasinan News, the newspaper that Narciso founded and edited, so their young bodies were literally cradled by their father's fierce editorial advocacy.

In school in Lingayen, Eddie was shy and quiet, but was consistently at the top of his class. He finished grade school as valedictorian. Then he joined his parents in Manila and enrolled at the UP High School where among his classmates were a boy from the South named Rafael Salas, and a wisp of a girl named Amelita "Ming" Martinez, who turned out to be the daughter of the family next door to their rented apartment on Padre Faura.

They were in second year when World War II broke out. Eddie and Ming spent much of the following months helping their mothers who busied themselves tending to the food and medical needs of the Filipino prisoners of war in Capas. Many of the POWs were his uncles, relatives and family friends.

The war did not stop Eddie from indulging in sports: he bowled at the Ermita bowling alley, and he boxed at the YMCA. Once he was overmatched by an opponent 15 pounds heavier than him. Eddie blocked a flurry of punches with his left shoulder, but these were so powerful that his arm bone was wrenched from its socket, and he lost consciousness. He soon recovered and had this fixed, but he would always have that trick shoulder.

Later, while Japanese soldiers patrolled the city, Eddie, only 12 years old but already proficient in stenography and typing, took down the war news aired by the Voice of America from San Francisco via shortwave radio. He would then type up his notes and turn them over to an uncle for dissemination in the underground resistance network. His father, who had refused to serve in the Japanese-sponsored government, was by then one of the leaders of the guerilla group founded by Eddie's second cousin, Ferdinand Marcos — the Maharlika.

In 1944, the Ramoses moved to Eastern Pangasinan where they continued their guerilla activities. Eddie, however, spent the rest of the war planting vegetables, engaging in sports activities, and serving as a courier for various guerilla units. After the war, he came back to Manila to finish high school at the Centro Escolar University.

The sight of the smouldering ruins of Manila's once-famous buildings made Eddie resolve to be a civil engineer in order to help rebuild his war-torn country. He was taking an engineering course at the National University when he learned from a friend that competitive examinations were being held

for the lone Philippine slot at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Eddie saw this as a way of fulfilling his dream of becoming a civil engineer; he promptly applied, and topped the examinations.

Eddie made good at West Point. In his fourth year, while under treatment for pneumonia, it was found that one of his kidneys was badly infected with tuberculosis. That kidney had to go. Surgery was postponed so he could graduate. After that, he took another year to work on his masters degree in Civil Engineering at the University of Illinois before he came back to the Philippines.

He had hoped to work with the Corps of Engineers, but the country had bigger problems than reconstruction. A communist insurgency was knocking at the doors of Manila, and the military establishment was reorganizing and revitalizing itself in response to the threat. To the infantry went the young second lieutenant, where he commanded a heavy-weapons platoon in one of the newly organized Battalion Combat Teams. In a few months, he would leave this assignment to fight in Korea where the Philippine Expeditionary Force (PEFTOK) was engaged in some of the fiercest fighting against Chinese Communist forces.

In the spring of 1952, a hill called Eerie had become a big tactical problem to the UN forces in Korea. No matter how many casualties they took, the enemy stubbornly kept control of the hill.

Temporary First Lieutenant Fidel V. Ramos was chosen to lead a final attack that would permanently deny that hill to the enemy. The assault was a classic: planned by then-Major Felizardo Tanabe, it was executed by Ramos and the reinforced platoon he led. The enemy was routed; the Filipinos suffered no casualties.

Back in the Philippines, his thoughts turned to marriage. He and Ming Martinez had seen each other a few times while they were studying in the United States, but that was all. He now resumed the courtship in earnest, and they were married on October 8, 1953.

They now have five children, all girls, and all a credit to their clan and country.

Soon after marriage, he took a short leave from his military duties to review for the board exams for civil engineers. An old classmate from his National University days, Isidro Cariño, topped the exams, Eddie placed eleventh.

The AFP then sent him to Fort Benning, Georgia where he honed his infantry officer's skills, finishing second in a batch of 109 officers from the US and allied armies. When he returned to the Philippines, he took on a series of assignments in the Laguna-Quezon area at a time when the Huk rebels were most active. He rose to the rank of captain, and ended the 1950s serving as senior aide to the Chief of Staff.

Nineteen-sixty found him taking the Special Forces course at Fort Bragg, home of the famous 82nd Airborne Division and the "Green Berets," where he graduated at the top of the class. Captain Ramos then organized the first Special Forces company in the Philippines: soldiers who can be deployed quickly in small groups behind enemy lines, experts in unconventional fighting techniques and capable of rallying local forces to work or fight on their side. This concept is the basis of the anti-insurgency efforts of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines.

His next major assignment was Vietnam where he was the operations officer and later, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Civic Action Group to Vietnam (PHILCAG-V), which won unprecedented honors and goodwill for the country. Here, he was truly in his element, for the PHILCAG's mission was not to destroy but to build, not to fight but to win hearts and minds. He served in Vietnam from 1966 to 1968, when he became Presidential Assistant on Military Affairs.

Now a full colonel, he worked for a while reorganizing military intelligence before his assignment to command the 3rd Infantry Division based in Cebu.

On 21 December 1970, he received his first star. He served for a while as Deputy Chief of Staff for Home Defense until he was surprised with an assignment as Chief of the Philippine Constabulary on 14 January 1972.

He moved at once to improve the facilities and the plight of the Filipino constable, and recapture the original luster of the unit's reputation. Later that

year, martial law was declared and it became his task to hold many opposition leaders in custody — as best as he could, he made every effort to ensure they were well treated. A separatist rebellion broke out in Mindanao and Maj. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos himself participated in the Battle of Marawi on the second day of intense fighting, on 22 October 1972.

During the martial law years, Maj. Gen. Ramos spent a great deal of time building up the fighting capabilities of the Philippine Constabulary, and turning out better constables through value formation activities. He was, however, himself beginning to suffer a twinge of disillusionment as the gap between the rhetorics of the Marcos administration and the harsh realities of its rule widened.

Yet he did not gripe when he was bypassed in the appointment of a new Chief of Staff in 1978, even when he was the most senior and most qualified for the position. He became acting Chief of Staff during the snap presidential elections in 1986 only because the incumbent Chief of Staff (Fabian Ver) had so thoroughly lost credibility due to his implication in the murder of the late Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr.

By then, the chain of command had been distorted, as a powerful clique held sway in the military. It seemed that Lt. Gen. Ramos would merely get the title without the authority to tackle the tremendous peace and order problems attendant to the election. People wondered aloud why he remained with the Marcos administration even as his sister, then-Ambassador Leticia Ramos Shahani, repudiated the Marcos government, and declared support for then-presidential candidate Cory Aquino.

At the time, Lt. Gen. Ramos was in the depths of personal grief. Eight years before, he had lost his mother, the golden-tongued Angela. Now his father, Narciso, who had served as the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, passed away on February 4, 1986.

It was not this, though, that weighed down his mind, but the thought of what would happen to the more than 100,000 officers and men of the PC-INP, if he did anything rash at the time. Mrs. Ramos would later say this was an unhappy period for the General: "If I resign," he told her, "what will happen to the professionals? They [Marcos and Ver's men] might go after them." He went about his tasks with his usual meticulous diligence.

He would act when the time was right.

It came when a RAM-plotted coup d'etat attempt was foiled and exposed, and the plotters had decided to make their last stand at Camp Aguinaldo. Then-Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile, who had led the frustrated plot, put a call to General Ramos at his residence, and asked if he would join them. Eddie Ramos said he would, but first he had to finish a dialogue with some Cory supporters who were picketing his house. Later that afternoon at Camp Aguinaldo, he joined Secretary Enrile in announcing to the country and the world their breakaway from Marcos.

The rest is history.

Since then Fidel V. Ramos has remained loyal to the democratic institutions he helped restore, defending them, even against those who stood with him in the four-day struggle against Marcos. As Secretary of National Defense in the Aquino Cabinet he fashioned a strategy that has, for the first time in two decades, forced the communist insurgency to retreat. He has accepted the surrender of the first organized and armed secessionist group in Mindanao, the Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization. The rightist military rebels are still around, but they lead an isolated, hunted life. Yet, Defense Secretary Ramos knows only too well there are no military answers to the problems of the country.

The solution, he believes, lies in the empowerment of all the Filipino people, so that each individual Filipino may have an equal chance to attain his full potential as a human being. Profit sharing must be promoted as a basis of relationship between labor and capital. Access to education must be opened to more people, while the quality of education must improve.

Economic policy must be arrived at through open consensus, with every sector of the nation participating in the process. Power and resources must flow to the communities via the local government.

The bureaucracy must be revitalized, and the government must get out of business in favor of the free market.

We must acquire the discipline not only to obey the laws, but on our own, to

assume a lifestyle that is respectful of our human and natural environment. It takes character to do that, so there must be a strengthening of our cultural values.

Eddie Ramos believes that the government must have a bias for the poor, because government is a form of tyranny. Government policy must therefore have a bias for labor-intensive enterprises, and where warranted, may engage in emergency job-generating programs, particularly those that will restore the country's ecology.

He also believes that in a world virtually without national boundaries, no national economy can prosper by isolating itself. "I stand for a strong economic, cultural, and political cooperation with our neighbors in East Asia and the Pacific," he says. But he hastens to add, "We must be self-reliant. Only Filipino hands can make this economy run and prosper."

Our goals are attainable, he firmly believes, if we arrive at a national consensus as to what they are, and if we are willing to make sacrifices for the sake of these goals. That, to his mind, was what EDSA was all about. It is no easy endeavor. But, as he so often stresses, "There are no shortcuts to development and deliverance."

It was in pursuit of the dream of PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT that he made a firm decision to seek the presidency. On 19 July 1991, he resigned as Secretary of National Defense to pursue his vision of PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT. It was, as he said, "one of the most difficult experiences of my life."

On 11 May 1992, the people trooped to the polls to elect a president. Today, June 30, 1992, Fidel V. Ramos will be sworn in as the 8th President of the Republic of the Philippines.

The new president's deep commitment to help deliver good government and stability to the people is backed by knowledge earned through three masteral degrees. Aside from the Masters in Civil Engineering from the University of Illinois, he also holds a Masters in Business Administration from the Ateneo de Manila, as well as a Masters in National Security Administration from the National Defense College. He is also a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society (West Point Chapter).

This knowledge is backed by a wealth of experience gained from more than 41 years of military service where his leadership skills were honed from platoon to service-level command, his administrative capabilities tested by a balanced pattern of field commands and staff assignments, as well as the whole span of time spent in daily contact and service to the people.

Fidel V. Ramos, whose prominent role in the People Power Revolution of February 1986 influenced many to support it, is also actively committed to civic affairs. He is deeply involved in several fraternal, sports, veterans and humanitarian organizations. He is one of six lifetime members of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines, and is especially proud of being twice a galloneer of the Red Cross Blood Program.

He keeps himself physically fit for the severe demands of public service through a variety of sports activities. Aside from his known fondness for jogging, golf and weight-lifting, he is an AFP Master Parachutist, having made 165 parachute jumps throughout his career. The new president has made more than 160 deep water dives which earned him the PC Underwater Operator's Badge. He has been a First Vice President of the Philippine Olympic Committee, a past President of the Philippine Badminton Association — and even holds a Motorcycle Officer's Badge.

Fidel V. Ramos brings a wealth of knowledge, experience, skills and capabilities to the highest office in the land.



The President's Oath of Office

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man, and consecrate myself to the service of the nation. So help me God.



Panunumpa ng Pangulo

Mataimtim kong pinanunumpa na tutuparin ko nang buong katapatan at sigasig ang aking mga tungkulin bilang Pangulo ng Pilipinas, pangangalagaan at ipagtatanggol ang kanyang Konstitusyon, ipatutupad ang mga batas nito, magiging makatarungan sa bawat tao, at itatalaga ang aking sarili sa paglilingkod sa bansa. Kasihan nawa ako ng Diyos.





The Honorable
Joseph E. Estrada
Vice President
Republic of the Philippines

The Vice President

Joseph Marcelo Ejercito Estrada

Joseph Marcelo Ejercito Estrada was born on April 19, 1937 in Tondo, Manila. His parents, Emilio Ejercito and Maria Marcelo, moved to San Juan where he grew up. He studied at the Ateneo de Manila University and the Mapua Institute of Technology.

He became a movie actor in his early twenties and has since established himself as a living legend in local filmdom. He is a five-time awardee for Best Actor and repeated the feat by winning the Best Picture Award for an equal number of times thus earning a niche in the much sought-after FAMAS Hall of Fame in 1981 and 1984, respectively.

He entered politics in 1967, was elected and reelected mayor of the Municipality of San Juan which he served with dedication and distinction for more than 16 continuous years. He had an enviable public service record which he had to regrettably leave in the aftermath of the EDSA revolution in 1986. When he stepped down as Mayor, he left a huge amount of P24 million as savings in the Municipal Treasury.

He was adjudged one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men (TOYM) in Public Administration for 1972 by the Philippine Jaycees. He was also voted Outstanding Mayor and Foremost Nationalist by the Inter-Provincial Information Service in 1971 and was awarded the coveted title Most Outstanding Metro Manila Mayor the following year by the Philippine Princeton Poll.

His administration of San Juan was marked by unequalled accomplishments in infrastructure development. This includes the establishment of the first San Juan Municipal High School, Agora Complex, a modern slaughterhouse, a sprawling Government Center with a Post Office, mini-park and the concreting of 98 percent of San Juan's roads and alleys.

He paid particular attention to the elementary education of school-age children by improving/renovating schoolbuildings and constructing additional

school structures, health centers, barangay halls and playgrounds for the different barangays and providing artesian wells to areas with low water supply. He relocated some 1,800 squatter families out of San Juan to Taytay, Rizal at no cost to them. He was also the first mayor to computerize the assessment of the Real Estate Tax in the Municipal Assessor's Office.

He established the MOWELFUND which has now become a robust organization that provides industry workers with financial and professional assistance. His efforts to upgrade and professionalize the film industry have resulted in substantial benefits to movie personnel, from directors and actors to the lowest crewmen. He is the Founder and President of the ERAP Para sa Mahihirap Foundation, the San Juan Progress Foundation, the San Juan Police and Fire Trust Fund and the Friends of Joseph Estrada which offers free burial assistance for the poor folks of San Juan.

In 1987, he decided to run for the Senate and handily garnered a seat. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Cultural Communities, the Committee on Rural Development and the Committee on Public Works. He was Vice-Chairman of the Committees on Health, Natural Resources and Ecology and Urban Planning.

In 1989, the Free Press cited him as one of the Three Outstanding Senators of the Year, and in 1990, the University of Pangasinan conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Humanities, Honoris Causa.

Estrada is married to Dr. Luisa Pimentel by whom he has three children, namely, Jinggoy, who is the Mayor of San Juan, Jacqueline and Jude.



OFFICIAL PROGRAM

Of The Ceremonies Attending The
Inauguration Of

FIDEL V. RAMOS
as President of the
Republic of the Philippines

and

JOSEPH E. ESTRADA
as Vice President of the
Republic of the Philippines

Tuesday, the thirtieth of June
nineteen hundred and ninety two

Freedom Grandstand
Rizal Park
Manila

**Arrival of the Presidential Party
Tuesday, 30 June 1992**

11:00 A.M.

Arrival of President Corazon C. Aquino and President-elect Fidel V. Ramos

11:05 A.M.

Arrival honors for President Corazon C. Aquino

MILITARY – CIVIC PARADE

11:12 A.M.

A bugle call will signal the start of the parade to be reviewed by the President and the President-elect of the Republic.

ORDER OF UNITS

THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES

1. 21 – Motorcycle Unit
2. Parade Marshal
3. Troop Commander and Staff
4. PMAR Drum and Bugle Team
5. 1st Brigade Commander and Staff
 - a. Philippine Military Academy Band
 - b. 1st Philippine Military Academy Battalion
 - c. 2nd Philippine Military Academy Battalion
 - d. 3rd Philippine Military Academy Battalion
 - e. Philippine Merchant Marine Academy Battalion
6. 2nd Brigade Commander and Staff
 - a. Philippine Army Band
 - b. Special Forces Battalion
 - c. Scout Ranger Battalion
 - d. Philippine Marine Battalion
 - e. Philippine Air Force Battalion
7. 3rd Brigade Commander and Staff
 - a. Philippine Air Force Band
 - b. Foot Doctors
 - c. Ambulances
 - d. Libreng Sakay
 - e. Amphibian
 - f. Engineering Equipment

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE

8. Commander and Staff

- a. Cadets/EHG/WPS
- b. Special Action Force Battalion
- c. Mobile Cars

CIVIC

9. Floats

- a. Unity/Solidarity/Teamwork
- b. Hope
- c. Progress

10. Flags/Colors

- a. Philippine Flags (by PMMA Gala)
- b. Philippine Air Force Band
- c. AFP Colors (by GHQ and HSC)
- d. Philippine National Police Color (by PNP)
- e. Veterans Colors
- f. Philippine Navy Band
- g. Line Agencies
- h. Provincial and City Colors
- i. Non-governmental Organizations
- j. Business Agencies Colors
- k. Philippine Air Force Band

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

11:50 A.M.

National Anthem

Ecumenical Prayers

11:55 A.M.

Administration of the Oath of Office to Honorable Joseph E. Estrada, Vice President-elect of the Republic of the Philippines by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Honorable Andres R. Narvasa.

12:00 NOON

Administration of the Oath of Office to Honorable Fidel V. Ramos, President-elect of the Republic of the Philippines by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Honorable Andres R. Narvasa.

Inaugural Address by His Excellency, Fidel V. Ramos, President of the Republic of the Philippines.

Departure honors for the President.

"FVR March" by National Artist Professor Lucio San Pedro.

(The public will rise and will remain standing throughout the oath-taking ceremonies of the Vice President and the President. The public will be seated upon the commencement of the President's Inaugural Address).

1992 Inaugural Day Ceremonies

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Tuesday, 30 June 1992

6:00 — 9:00 AM	Prayer services by different Religious Faiths throughout the Philippines.
9:30 AM	Assembly of the general public at Rizal Park. Arrival of officials and distinguished guests at the Freedom Grandstand.
10:00 AM	Officials and distinguished guests with assigned seats will occupy their respective places at the Freedom Grandstand.
10:20 AM	Arrival of Mrs. Joseph E. Estrada at the Freedom Grandstand.
10:40 AM	Arrival of Mrs. Fidel V. Ramos at the Freedom Grandstand.
10:50 AM	Arrival of Vice President-elect Joseph E. Estrada at the Freedom Grandstand.
11:00 AM	Arrival of President Corazon C. Aquino and President-elect Fidel V. Ramos.
11:05 AM	Arrival honors for President Corazon C. Aquino.
11:10 AM	Civic-Military Parade
11:50 AM	National Anthem Ecumenical Prayer

11:55 AM

Administration of the Oath of Office to Vice President-elect Joseph E. Estrada by the Honorable Andres Narvasa, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

12:00 NN

Administration of the Oath of Office to President-elect Fidel V. Ramos by the Honorable Andres Narvasa, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

12:10 PM

Inaugural Address of President Fidel V. Ramos.

Departure honors for President Fidel V. Ramos.



Fidel V. Ramos

Child... Man... President.



Eddie at a young age



West Point Graduate, 1950



With his father, Ambassador Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1951



In a moment of triumph during the EDSA revolution



Pinning a medal on a wounded soldier, V. Hospital, 1986



ador
, 1951

Narciso Ramos, in



ier, V.

Luna General



Eddie and Ming Ramos



President Fidel V. Ramos poses with family at home. In photo (from left, front row) are youngest daughter Margie, First Lady Amelita "Ming", daughter Jo; (from left, second row) son-in-law Freddie Jalasco, daughter Cristy, daughter Chula and husband Alex Sembrano, eldest daughter Angel and husband Norman Jones, together with grandchildren.



The First Lady
Amelita M. Ramos



The Second Lady
Dra. Luisa B. Estrada

National Inaugural Committees

**NATIONAL INAUGURAL COMMITTEE
1992**

Co-Chairmen

Hon. Franklin M. Drilon

Hon. Roberto F. De Ocampo

Co-Vice Chairmen

Hon. Cesar N. Sarino

Ms. Patricia C. Sison

Members

Hon. Aniceto M. Sobrepeña

Hon. Tomas R. Padilla

Hon. Ramona L. Ty

Hon. Ma. Lourdes M. Siyangco

Hon. Miguel Perez-Rubio

Secretary-Member

Col. Voltaire Gazmin

Hon. Narcisa Escaler

Ms. Ma. Beatriz P. Tesoro

Ms. Marianne B. Hontiveros

Ms. Ma. Lourdes Alejandro

Gen. Rene F. Cruz (Ret.)

Sub-Committees

Inaugural Program and Parade Sub-Committee

Committee Heads

Hon. Cesar N. Sarino

Ms. Patricia C. Sison

Members

Hon. George Walter M. Misa
Brig. Gen. Clemente Mariano

Ms. Pacita A. Montinola
Ms. Ma. Lourdes Alejandro

Attendance Sub-Committee

Committee Heads

Hon. Franklin M. Drilon

Ms. Ma. Lourdes Alejandro

Members

Hon. Cesar N. Sarino
Hon. Aniceto M. Sobrepeña
Hon. Jose T. Tale
Hon. Dionisio C. Dela Serna
Hon. Mary Ann C. Fernandez
Hon. Nicanor L. Torres

Ms. Milagros Fausto
Ms. Charito Muñoz

Sub-Committee on Protocol and Invitations

Committee Heads

Hon. Miguel Perez-Rubio

Hon. Narcisa Escaler

Members

Mr. Joven Hernandez

Ms. Rosie M. Castro
Ms. Lourdes Evangelista

Sub-Committee on Finance

Committee Heads

Hon. Romeo Q. Solis

Hon. Roberto F. De Ocampo

Members

Ms. Celeste B. Payot

Ms. Beverly Galmesa

**Sub-Committee for Transportation and Accommodations
For Foreign Delegations**

Committee Head

Hon. Tomas R. Padilla

Members

Hon. Tomas R. Syquia

Hon. George Reyes

Hon. Marciano Paynor, Jr.

Inaugural Grandstand Sub-Committee

Committee Heads

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Ms. Ma. Beatriz P. Tesoro

Members

Engineer Jose T. Agustin

Engineer Enrico Yuson

Mr. Demetrio Razon

Dr. David Baradas

Hon. Joaquin Teotico

Media Relations Sub-Committee

Committee Heads

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Ms. Marianne B. Hontiveros

Members

Hon. Maria V. Montelibano

Mr. Ramon Diez

Hon. Eduardo M. Varona

Ms. Katherine G. Fernandez

Ms. Trinidad Fernandez

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Committee Heads

Dir. Gen. Cesar P. Nazareno

Gen. Rene F. Cruz (Ret.)

Members

Col. Voltaire Gazmin

Mr. Noel Oñate

Col. Angelito Hernandez

Mr. Aba Matute

Chief Supt. Wilfredo Reotutar

Supt. Reynaldo V. Velasco

Special Events Sub-Committee

Committee Heads

Hon. Ramona L. Ty

Ms. Ma. Beatriz P. Tesoro

Members

Hon. Elizabeth Nelle

Ms. Pearl Viernes

Mr. Benito Benzon Jr.

Mr. Conrado Escudero

Mr. Ernesto Malay Jr.

Secretariat

Hon. Miguel Perez-Rubio

Dr. Serafin Quiason

Gen. Gaudencio V. Tobias

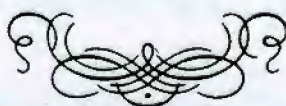
Hon. Esperanza H. Quillopo

Hon. Leonardo C. Macariola, Jr.

Mr. Joven Hernandez

Ms. Zenaida Villanueva

Mr. Leonardo Acosta





President Corazon C. Aquino with incoming President Fidel V. Ramos

LUPANG HINIRANG

*Bayang magiliw,
Perlas ng Silanganan.
Alab ng puso
Sa dibdib mo'y buhay.*

*Lupang hinirang,
Duyan ka ng magiting,
Sa manlulupig
Di ka pasisiil.*

*Sa dagat at bundok,
Sa simoy at sa langit mong bughaw.
May dilag ang tula
At awit sa paglayang minamahal.*

*Ang kislap ng watawat mo'y
Tagumpay na nagniningning;
Ang bituin at araw niya,
Kailan pa ma'y di magdidilim.*

*Lupa ng araw, ng luwalhati't
pagsinta,
Buhay ay langit sa piling mo;
Aming ligaya, na pag may
mang-aapi,
Ang mamatay nang dahil sa iyo.*



